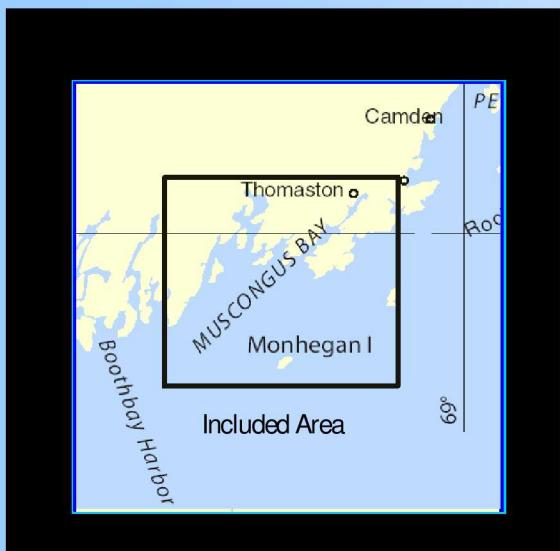


BookletChartTM

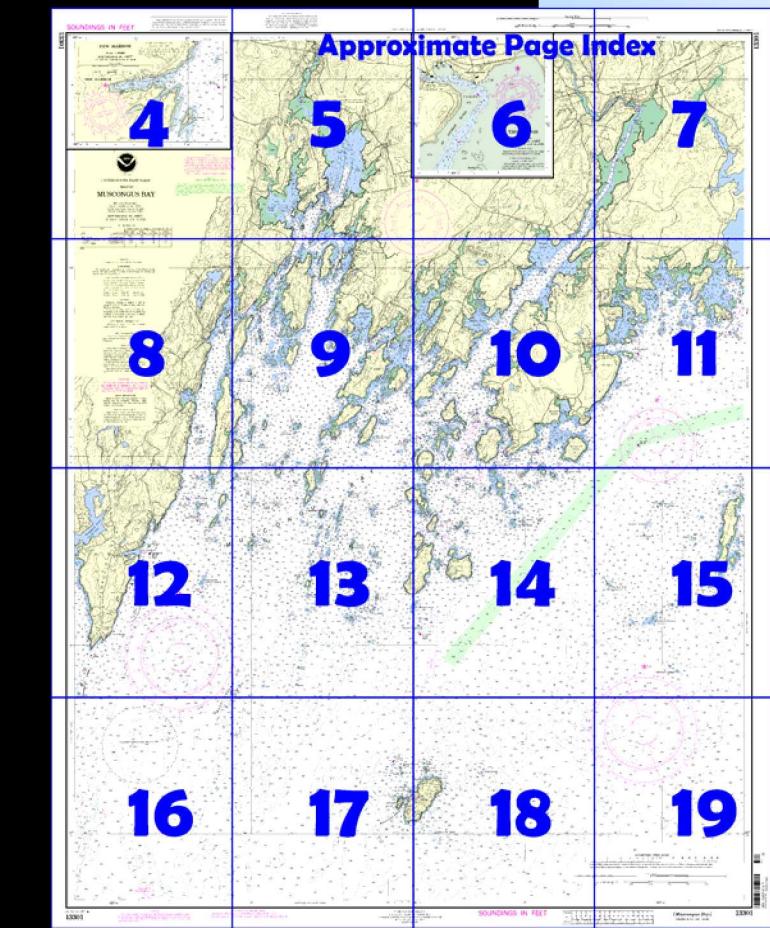
Muscongus Bay

(NOAA Chart 13301)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

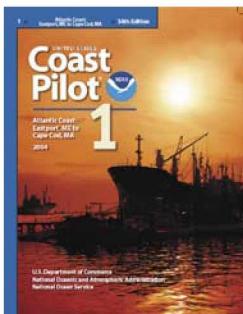
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 7 excerpts]

(178) **Monhegan Island Light** ($43^{\circ}45.9'N$, $69^{\circ}18.9'W$), 178 feet above the water, is shown from a 47-foot gray conical tower connected with a white building, on the middle of the island. Within 3 miles of the island the light is obscured between west and southwest. The fog signal and radiobeacon are on **Manana Island**, a small rocky island about 110 feet high, close westward of Monhegan Island. Manana Island Lighted Whistle Buoy 14M is 2 miles westward of the island. Penobscot Bay pilots usually board at this buoy.

(179) **Monhegan Harbor**, between Monhegan and Manana Islands, is an anchorage for small craft, but is exposed southward. The harbor, used principally by local fishermen and yachts, has depths of 15 to 25 feet with poor holding ground and scant room at the anchorage for a small vessel to swing.

(181) In entering from the north the best water leads close to the end of the wharf. Even small craft should not attempt to ride out bad weather in this roadstead. During heavy weather the daily mail boat seldom is unable to land at the wharf.

(182) **Monhegan**. The principal wharf has a depth of about 12 feet at the end. Gasoline, diesel fuel, and provisions are obtainable. There are good hotel accommodations in the summer, and excursion boats from Boothbay Harbor call at Monhegan in the summer.

(555) **Makertown Cove** is on the east side of Wheeler Bay northeastward of **Calf Island**. It has seven fish wharves and a float landing at the entrance with 5 feet alongside. Gasoline and some provisions are available. The cove is difficult to enter without local knowledge.

(556) **Tenants Harbor**, 3 miles westward of Whitehead Light, is an excellent anchorage frequently used as a harbor of refuge by small vessels, and is easy of access. **Southern Island**, on the southern side of the entrance, is marked on its east side by an abandoned lighthouse, a white tower connected to a dwelling. A lighted bell buoy is east of the island. **Northern Island**, is on the north side of the entrance. There are depths of 8 to 25 feet in the harbor.

(557) The **anchorage** with most swinging room in Tenants Harbor is halfway from the western ends of Northern and Southern Islands to the stone pier on the north side. Small craft anchor more toward the head of the harbor. The bottom is mostly soft mud and good holding ground and shoals gradually westward. The north side of the harbor eastward of the stone pier is clear, while westward of it are spots with depths of 4 to 9 feet. The south side of the harbor abreast the western entrance point of Long Cove should be given a berth of 200 yards because of a ledge covered 2 feet making out into the harbor from the south shore. The harbor is open eastward, and an easterly gale raises a choppy sea in the harbor, but vessels with good ground tackle can ride in safety. It is reported that a strong chop can also develop with a southwest wind, and that craft of 6-foot draft or less can find calm anchorage in Long Cove on the north side of the harbor. Ice often obstructs the harbor during February; during extremely cold weather it is sometimes frozen to Southern Island.

(560) The village of **Tenants Harbor** is on the northern shore near the head of the harbor. There are two service facilities and a boatyard along the northern side of the harbor with depths of 4 to 8 feet reported alongside their float landings. The facility adjacent to the town wharf has water, ice, marine supplies, and maintains guest moorings. Mariners are advised to avoid taking a direct route from one facility to another, inasmuch as partially bare ledges extend from the shore between the facilities. Lodging is available in the village.

(569) **Port Clyde** is a small but excellent harbor and anchorage between Marshall Point and Hupper Island, about 9 miles north-northeastward of Monhegan Island. Fishermen and coasters use it as a harbor of refuge. A bar, with boulders and covered 2 to 6 feet, obstructs the northern entrance. Vessels of 15-foot draft have been taken over this bar at high water by local pilots, but strangers should not attempt it.

(570) The anchorage is anywhere in the channel inside of Marshall Point in depths of 23 to 35 feet, good holding ground; there is a clear width of 200 to 250 yards. Good anchorage is also found, in southerly weather, northward of Hupper Island eastward of a line between Blubber Island and Hupper Point in depths of 21 to 24 feet.

(574) The village of **Port Clyde**, the base of many fishing boats, is on the eastern side of the harbor. The village has no rail connections, but a highway runs to Thomaston. Fields Wharf, 0.5 mile northward of Marshall Point Light, is used by the ferry which maintains mail, passenger, and freight service with Monhegan Island; gasoline and diesel fuel are available at the wharf. The town float, with depths of 5 to 10 feet reported alongside, and a small-craft launching ramp are just northward of the wharf. There are a number of other wharves in the harbor, some

with float landings, with depths of 6 to 18 feet alongside. Numerous other wharves are bare. Gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, and some marine supplies can be obtained at some of these facilities.

Table of Selected Chart Notes

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID (based on NAD 1927)

Maine State Grid, west zone, is indicated by dashed ticks at 2000 foot intervals. The last three digits have been omitted.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Notice to Mariners.

During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Portland, Maine KDO-95 162.55 MHz
Dresden, Maine WSM-60 162.475 MHz

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

PLANE COORDINATE GRID

(based on NAD 1927)

Maine State Grid, west zone is indicated by dashed ticks at 2000 foot intervals. The last three digits have been omitted.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

CAUTION

Only marine radiobeacons have been calibrated for surface use. Limitations on the use of certain other radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Imagery and Mapping Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
◎(Accurate location) ○(Approximate location)

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilot 1. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notices to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 1st Coast Guard District in Boston, Mass., or at the Office of the Division Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Waltham, Mass.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (N/C2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282.

TIDAL INFORMATION

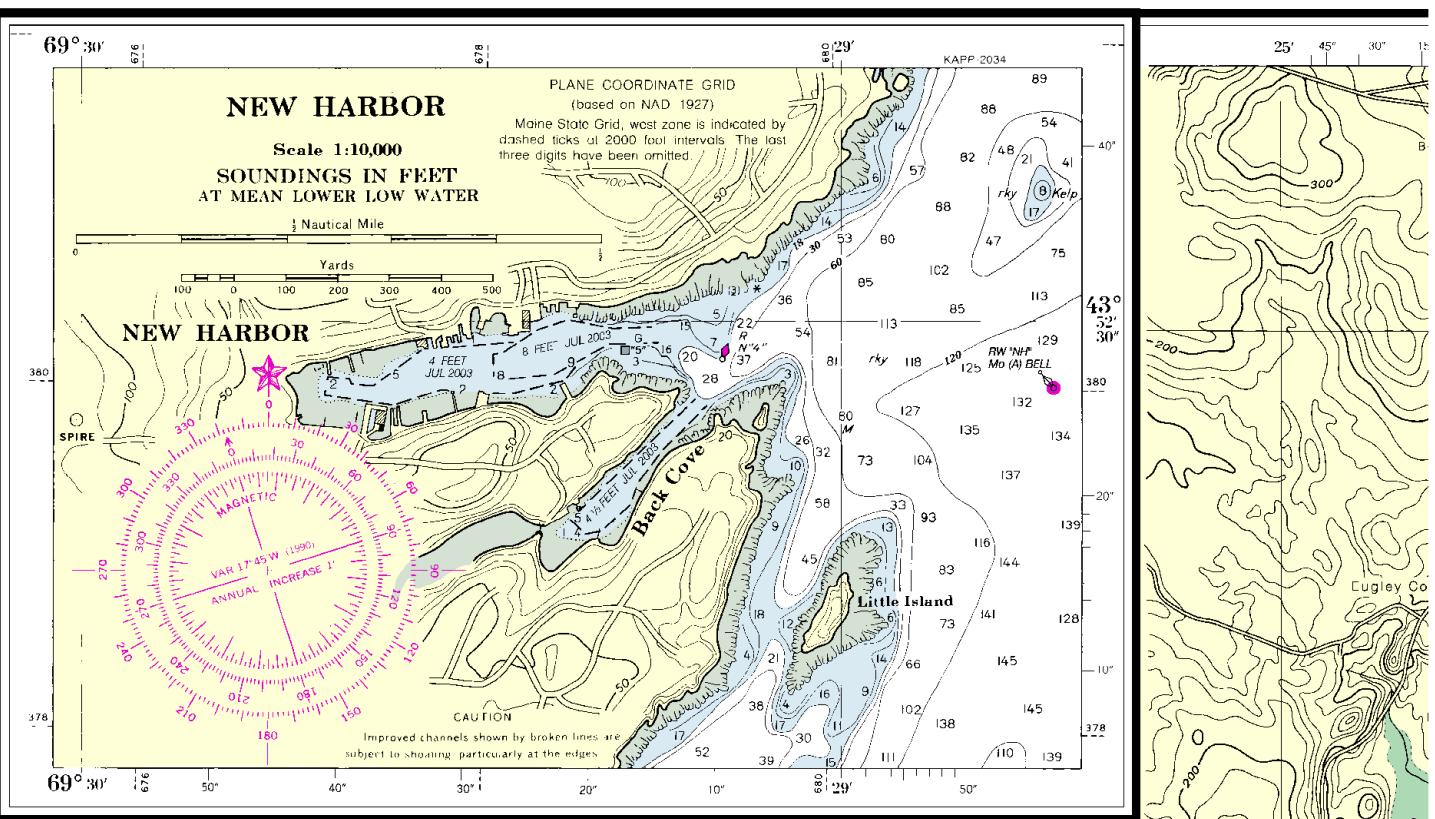
Place Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)			
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
New Harbor	(43°52'N/69°29'W)	9.57	9.13	.33	-3.5
Waldoboro (Medomak River)	(44°06'N/69°23'W)	10.33	9.65	.35	-3.5
Thomaston	(44°04'N/69°11'W)	10.22	9.75	.35	-3.5
Tennants Harbor	(43°58'N/69°12'W)	10.12	9.65	.35	-3.5

(396)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

13301

This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. The National Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, additions, or comments for improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (NCS2), National Ocean Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3262.



UNITED STATES-EAST COAST

MAINE

MUSCONGUS BAY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 43°55'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

TIDAL INFORMATION

Place Name	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)				
	(LAT/LONG)	Mean Higher High Water	Mean Water	Mean Low Water	Extreme Low Water
New Harbor	(43°52'N/69°20'W)	9.57	9.13	.33	-3.5
Waldoboro (Medomak River)	(44°06'N/69°23'W)	10.33	9.85	.35	-3.5
Hastings	(44°04'N/69°11'W)	10.22	9.75	.35	-3.5
Emmons Harbor	(43°58'N/69°12'W)	10.12	9.65	.33	-3.5

(396)

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

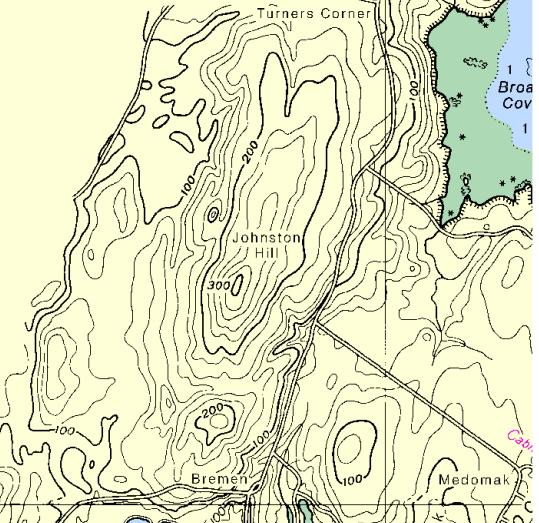
AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast

Joins page 8

NOTE B RECOMMENDED VESSEL ROUTE

Deep draft vessels entering and departing Penobscot Bay and River are requested to remain within the Recommended Vessel Route. Two-way traffic is possible within all parts of the green-tinted areas. Other vessels, while not excluded, should exercise caution in these areas and monitor VHF channel 16 or 13 for information concerning vessels transiting these areas. See U.S. Coast Pilot 1, Chapter 7.



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



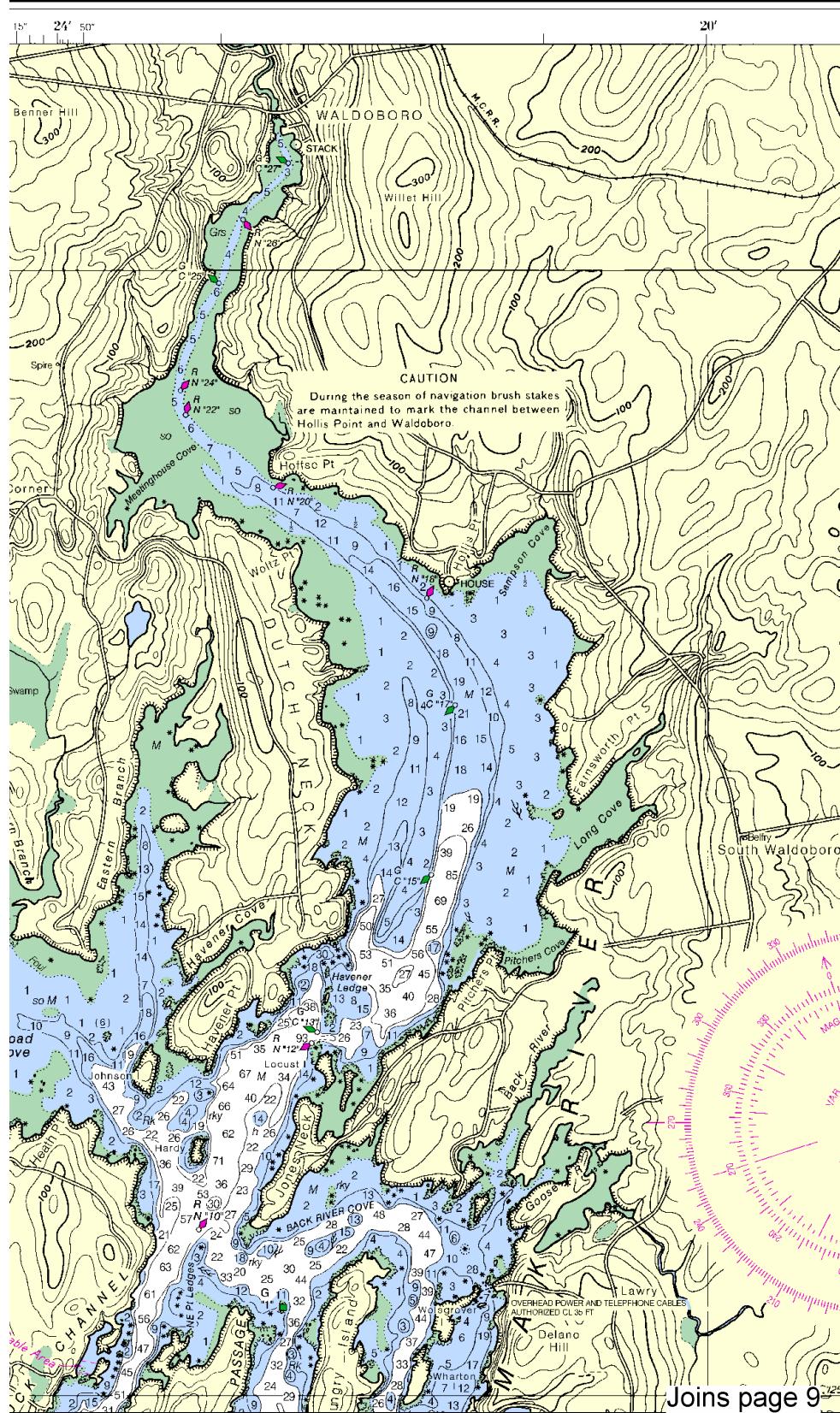
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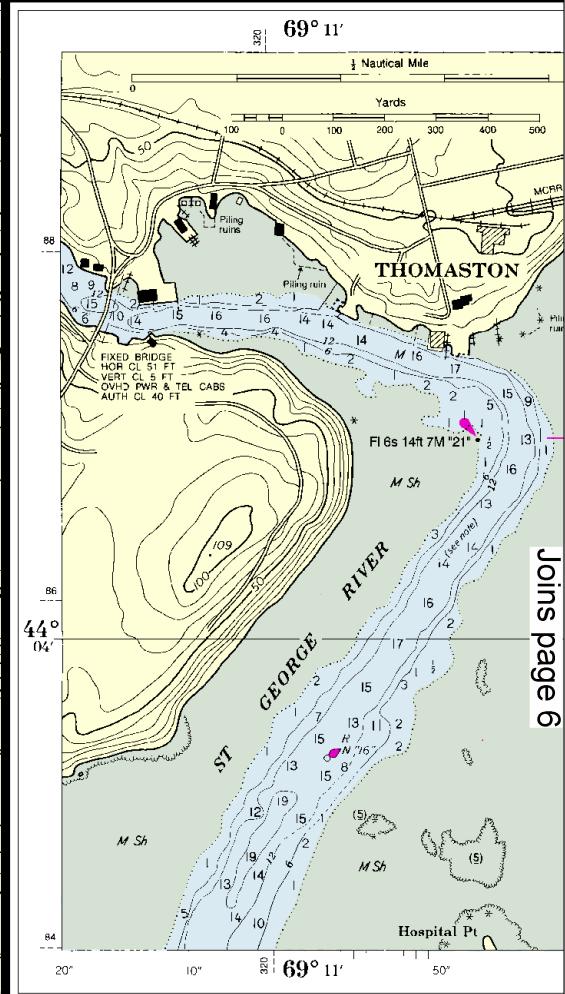
HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System of 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to North American Datum of 1927 do not require conversion to NAD 83 for plotting on this chart.

Formerly C&GS 313, 1st Ed., June 1866 G-1948-734 KAPP-2033

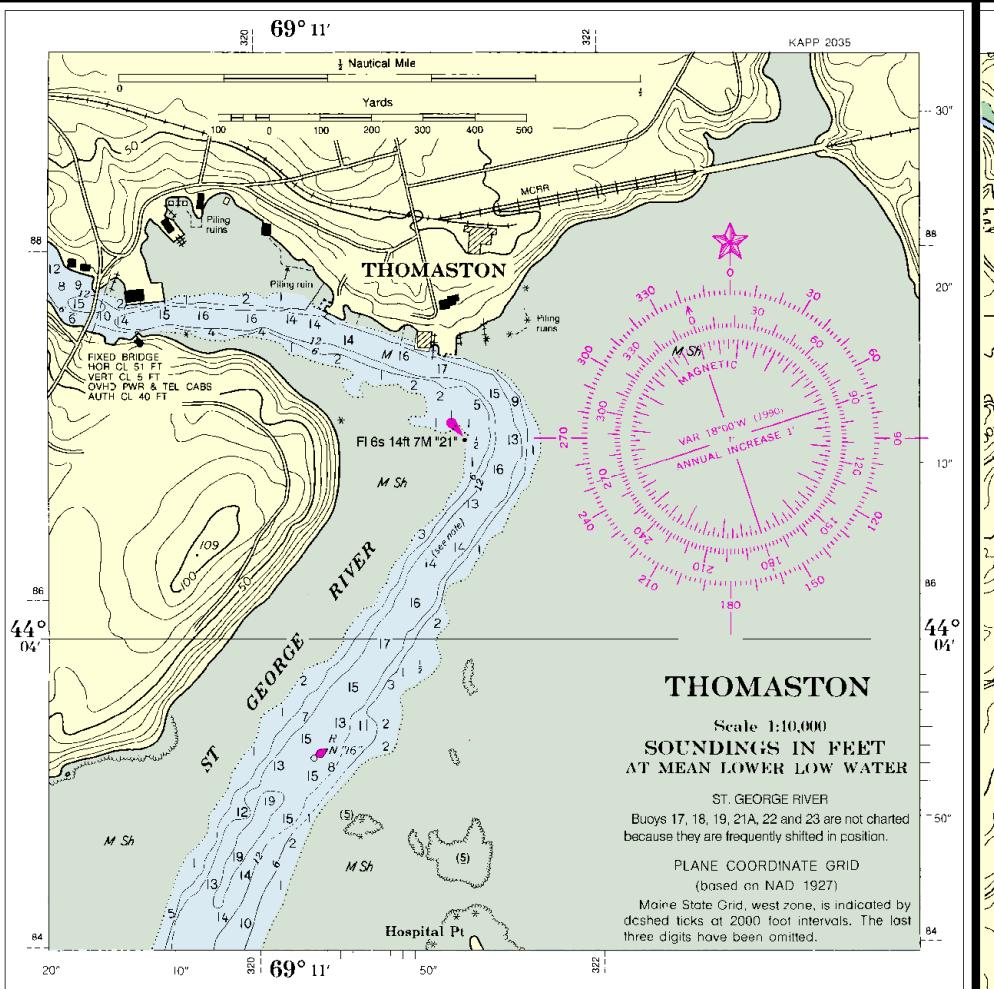
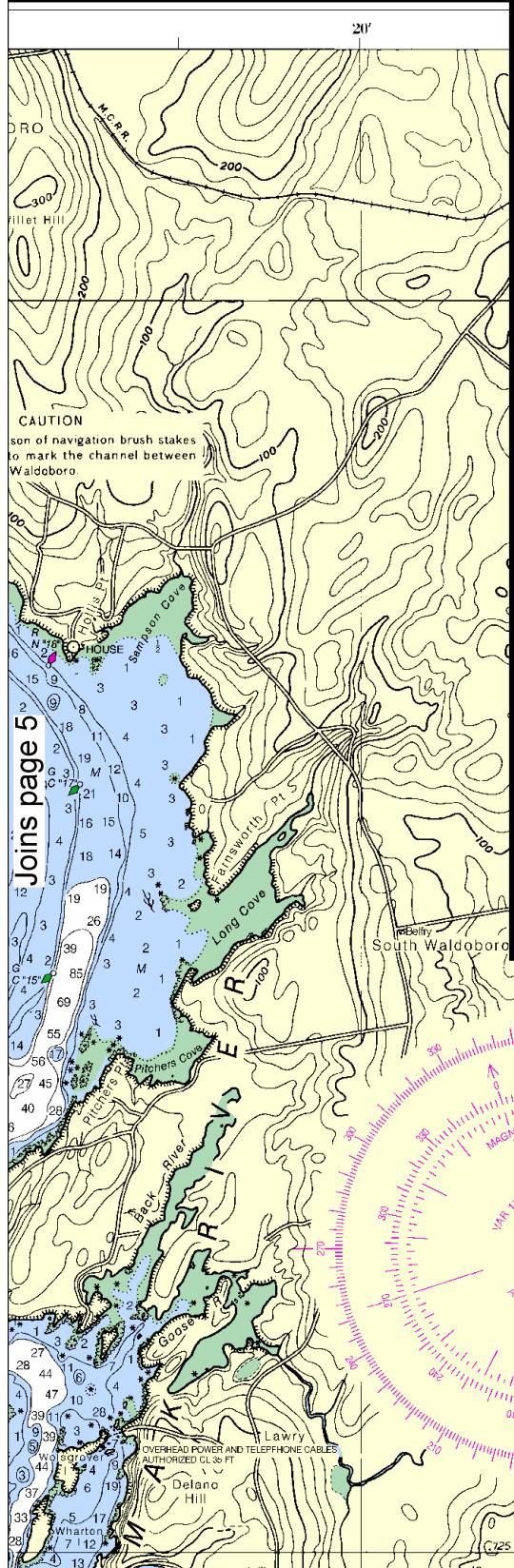
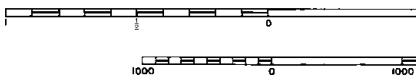


Joins page 9



Joins page 6

This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and
are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.



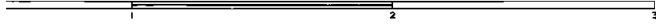
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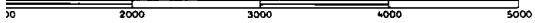
Printed at reduced scale.



Nautical Miles



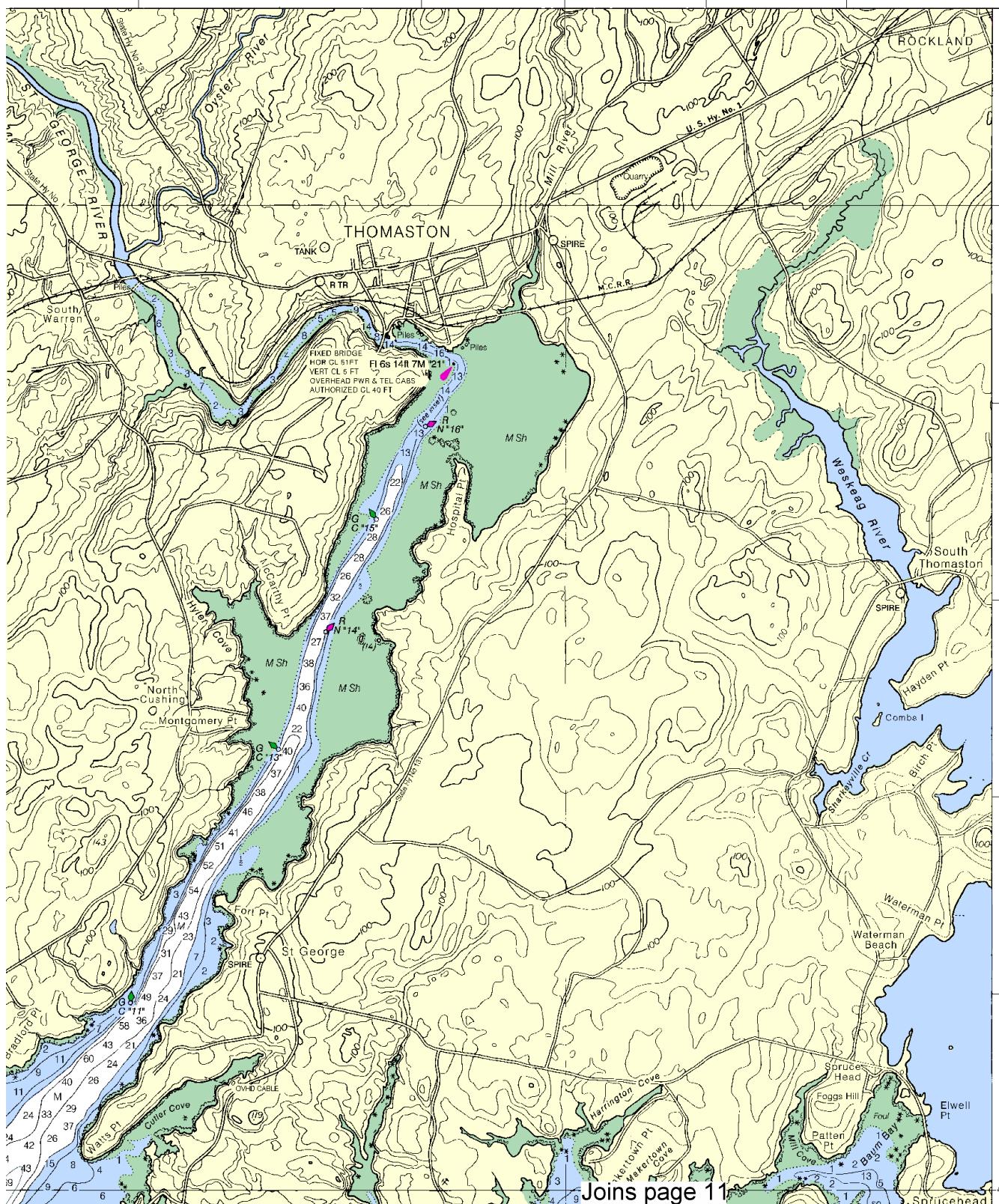
Yards



Nautical Chart Catalog No. 1, Panel H

69° 10'

13301



Joins page 11

This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,

NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,

Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: 1209 12/25/2009.

7

Name	(LAT/LONG)	Height (feet MLLW) Joins page 4			
		Mean High Water feet	High Water feet	Low Water feet	Extreme Low Water feet
New Harbor	(43°52'N/69°29'W)	9.57	9.13	.33	-3.5
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(396)

HEIGHTS

Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geological Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOAA VHF-FM WEATHER BROADCASTS

The National Weather Service stations listed below provide continuous marine weather broadcasts. The range of reception is variable, but for most stations it is usually 20 to 40 miles from the antenna site.

Portland, Maine KDO 95 162.55 MHz
Dresden, Maine WSM-60 162.475 MHz

CAUTION

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During some winter months or when endangered by ice, certain aids to navigation are replaced by other types or removed. For details see U.S. Coast Guard Light List.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Consult U.S. Coast Pilot 1 for important supplemental information.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

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CAUTION

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Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

WARNING

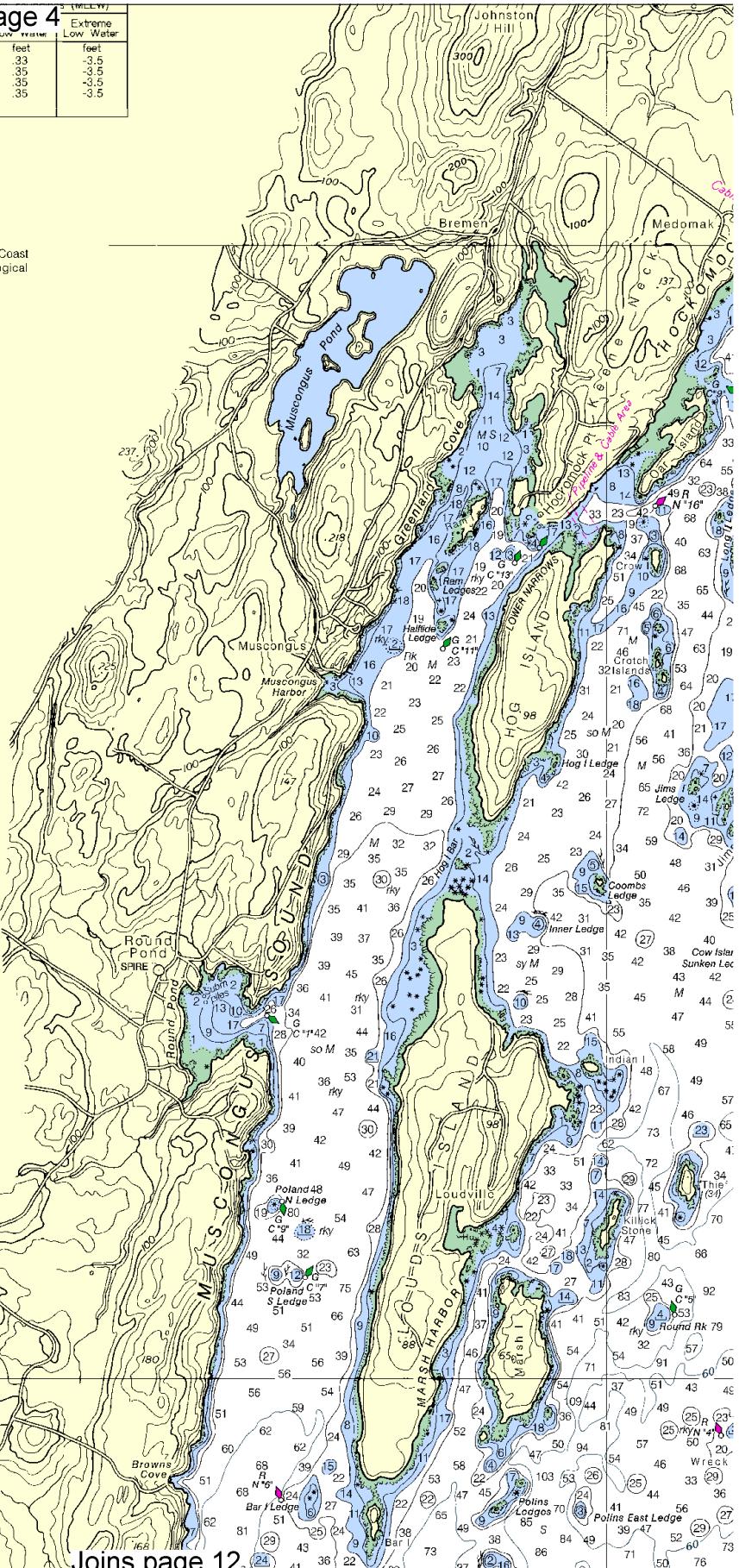
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RADAR REFLECTORS

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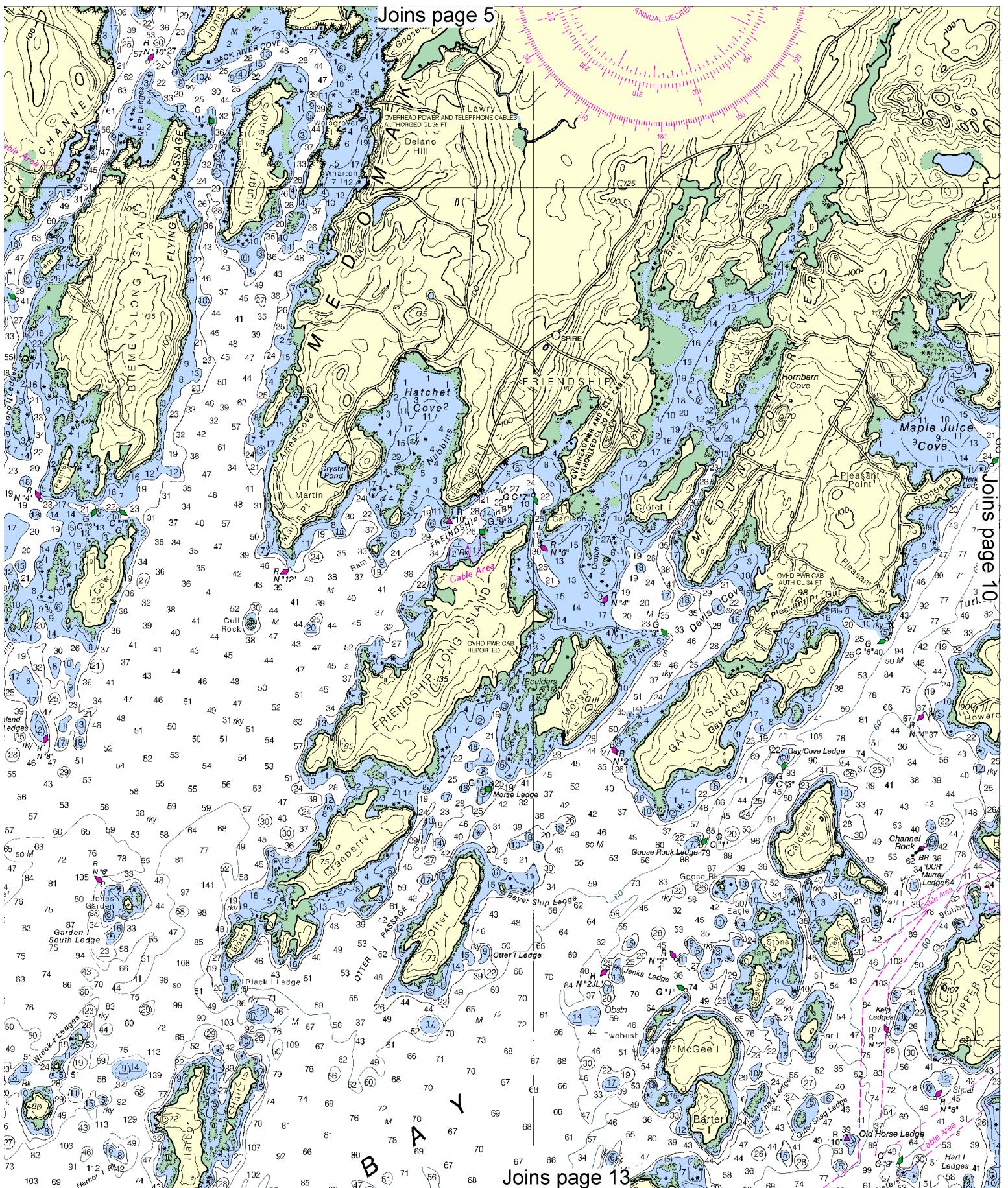
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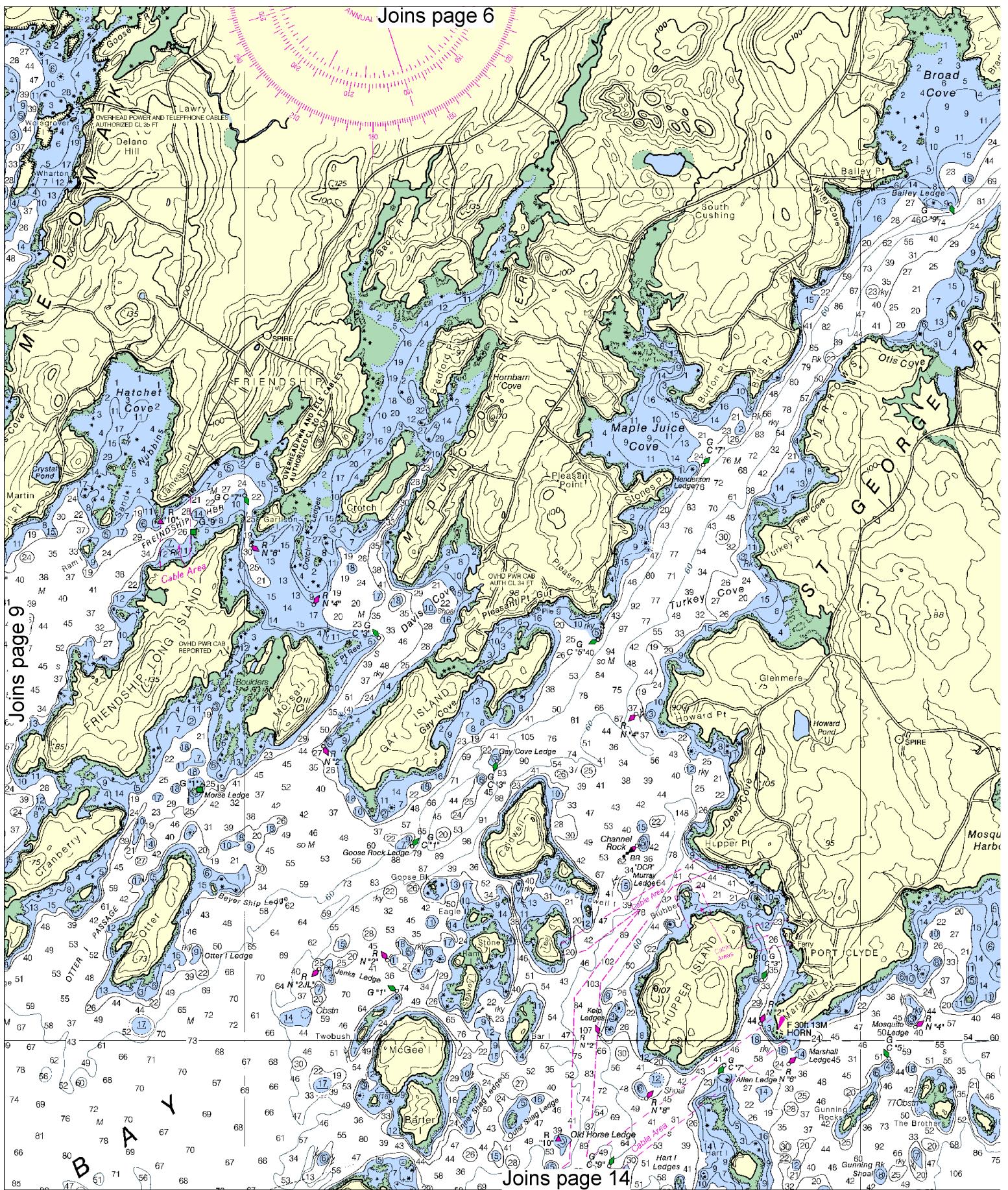
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.







10



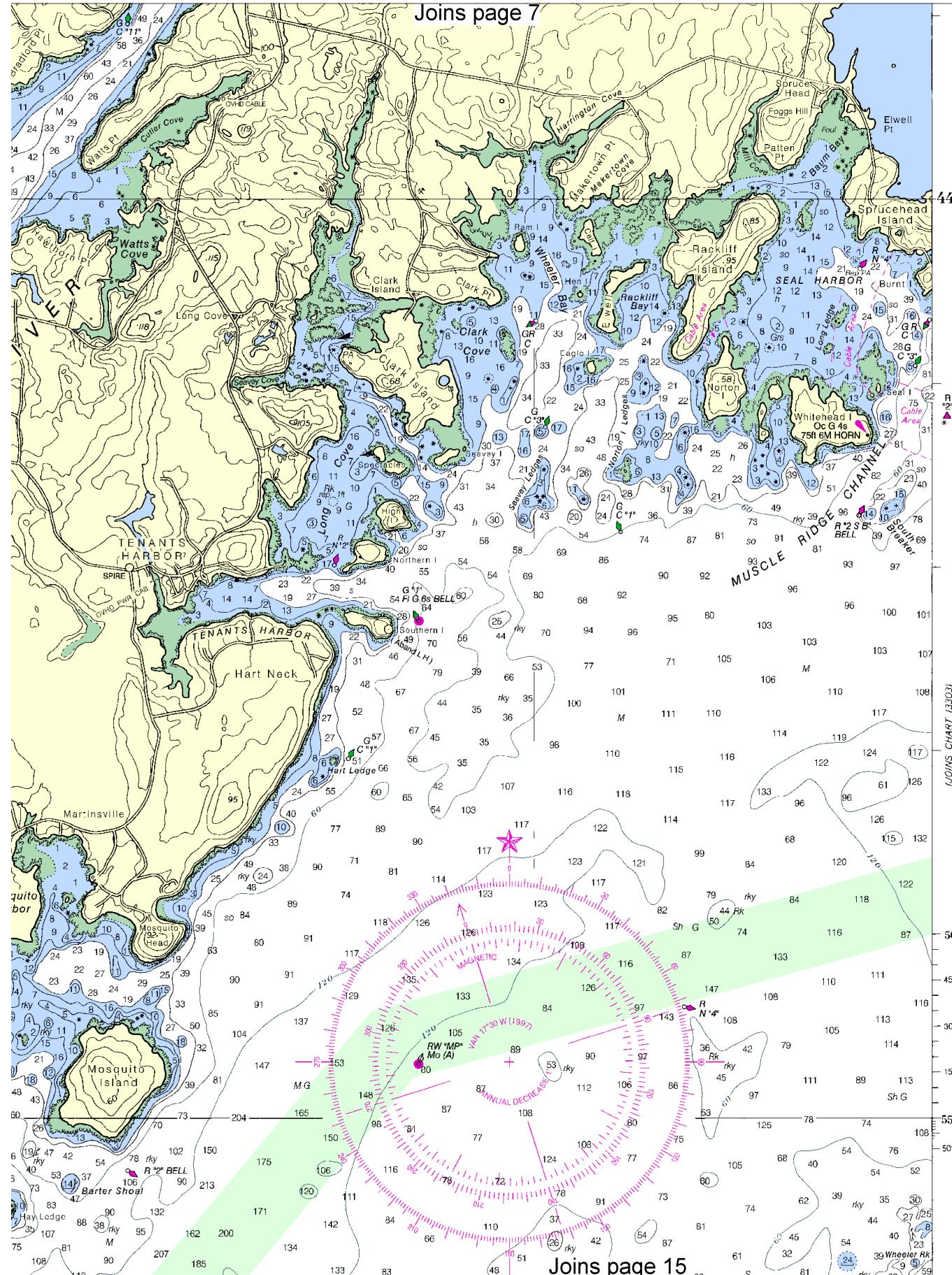
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SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.

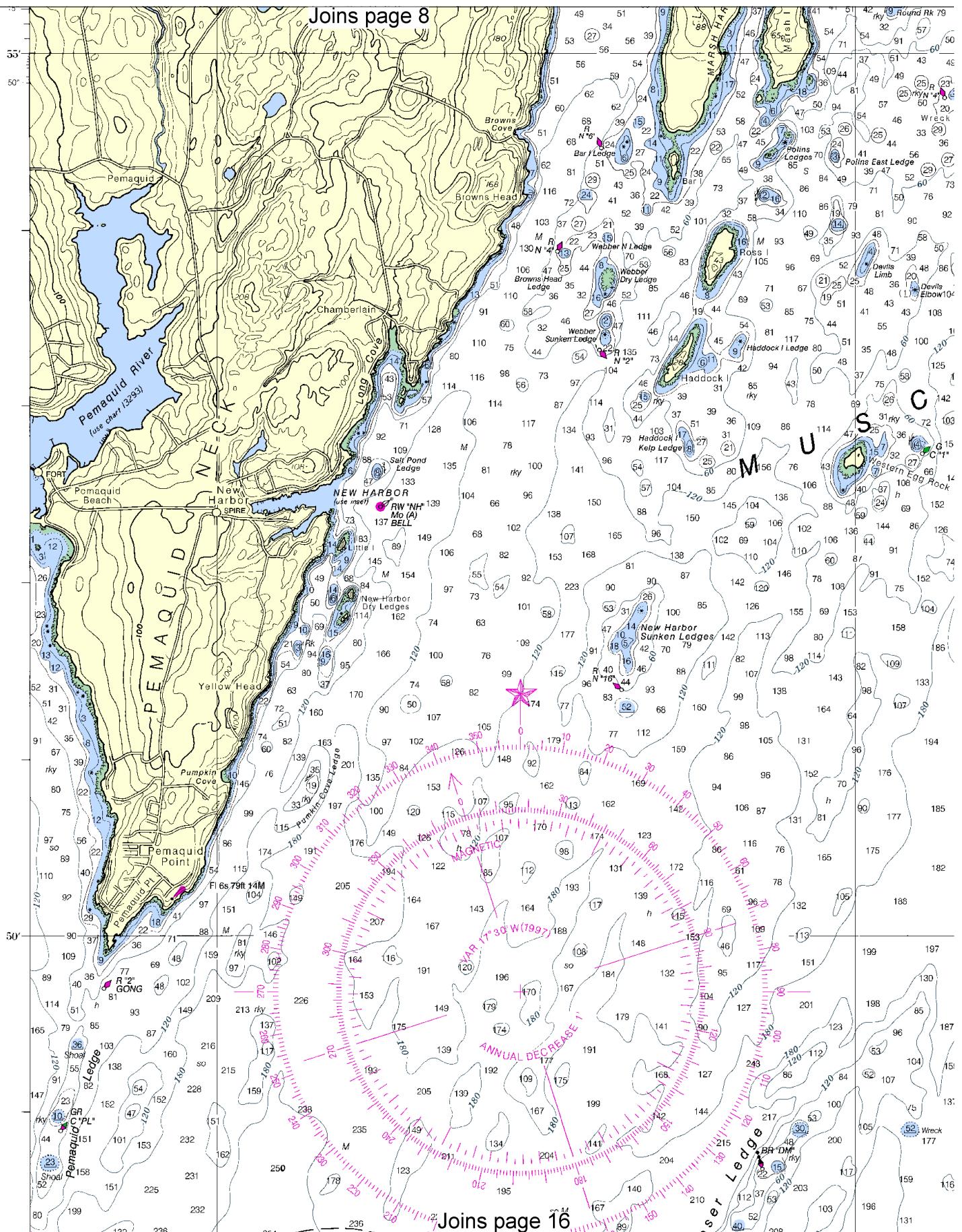


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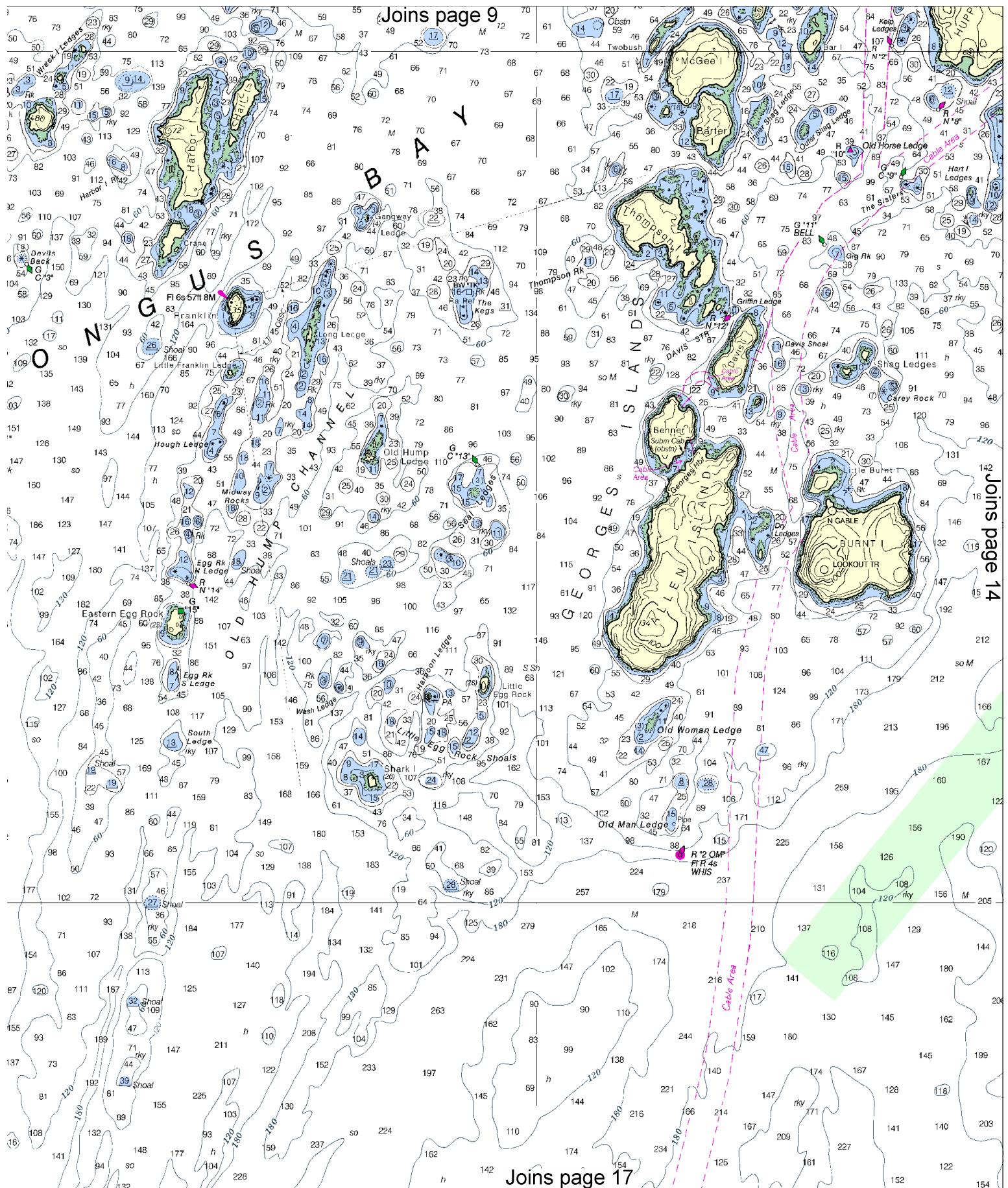


Joins page 15

Joins page 8



Joins page 9

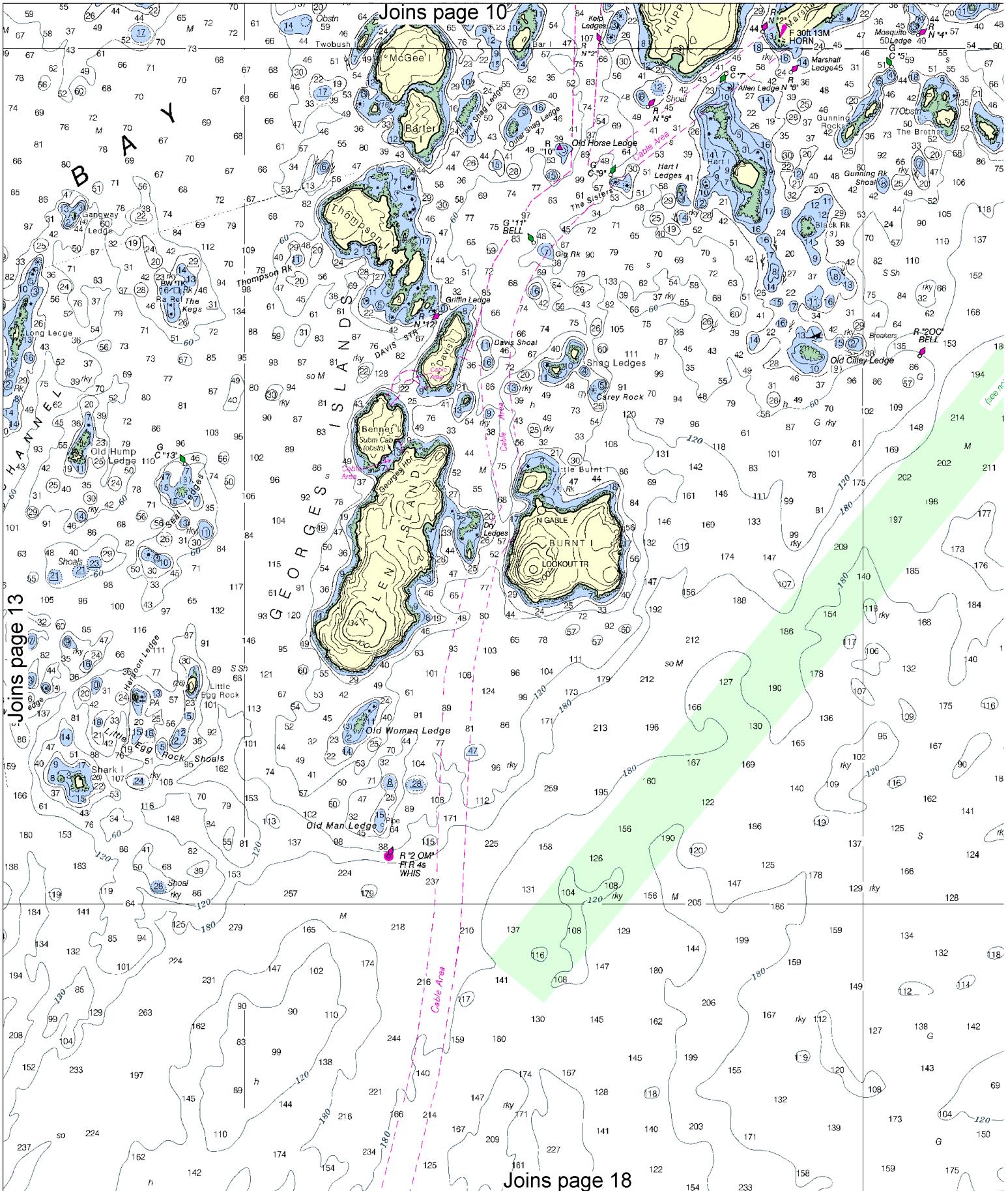


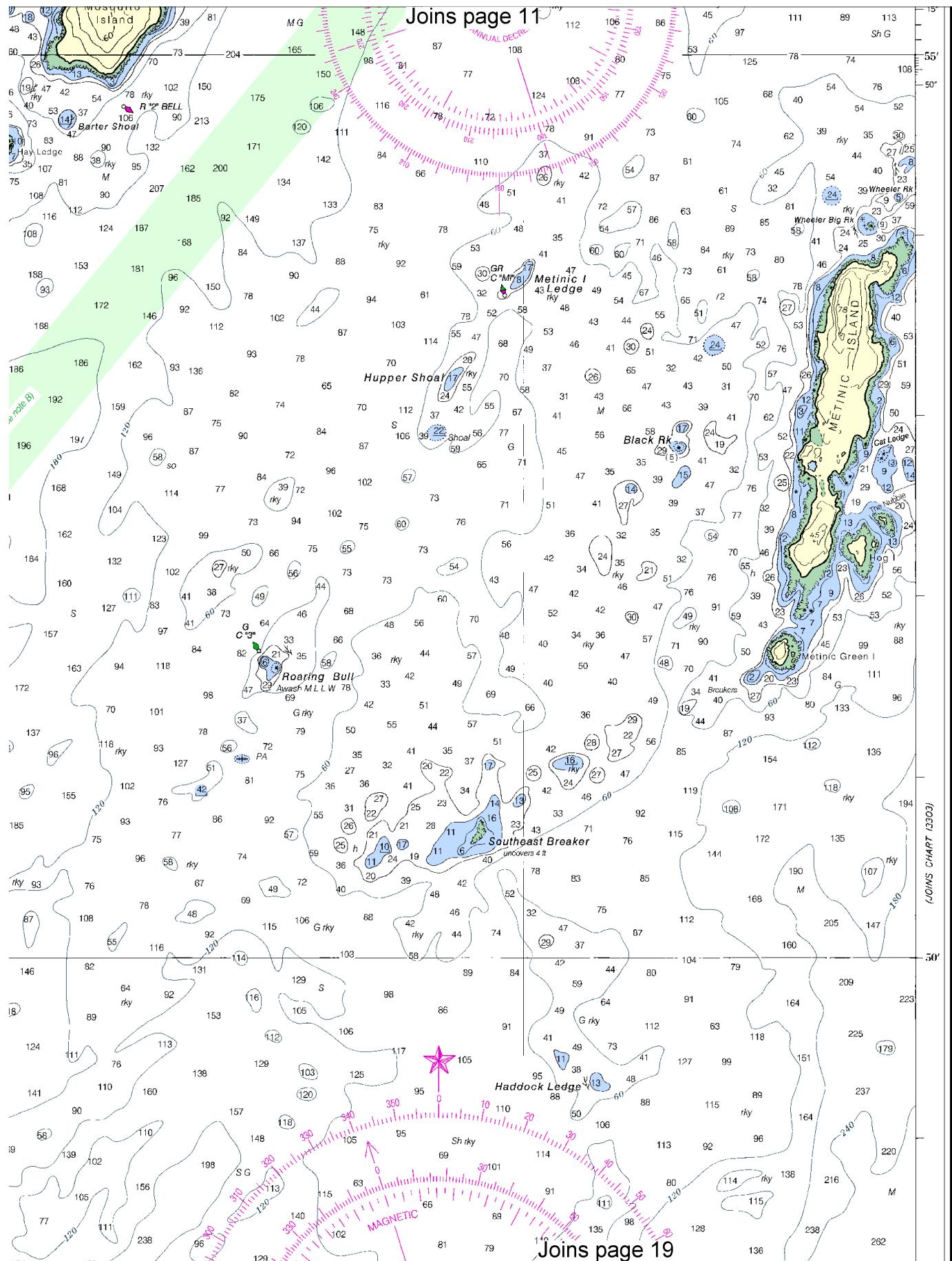
Joins page 17

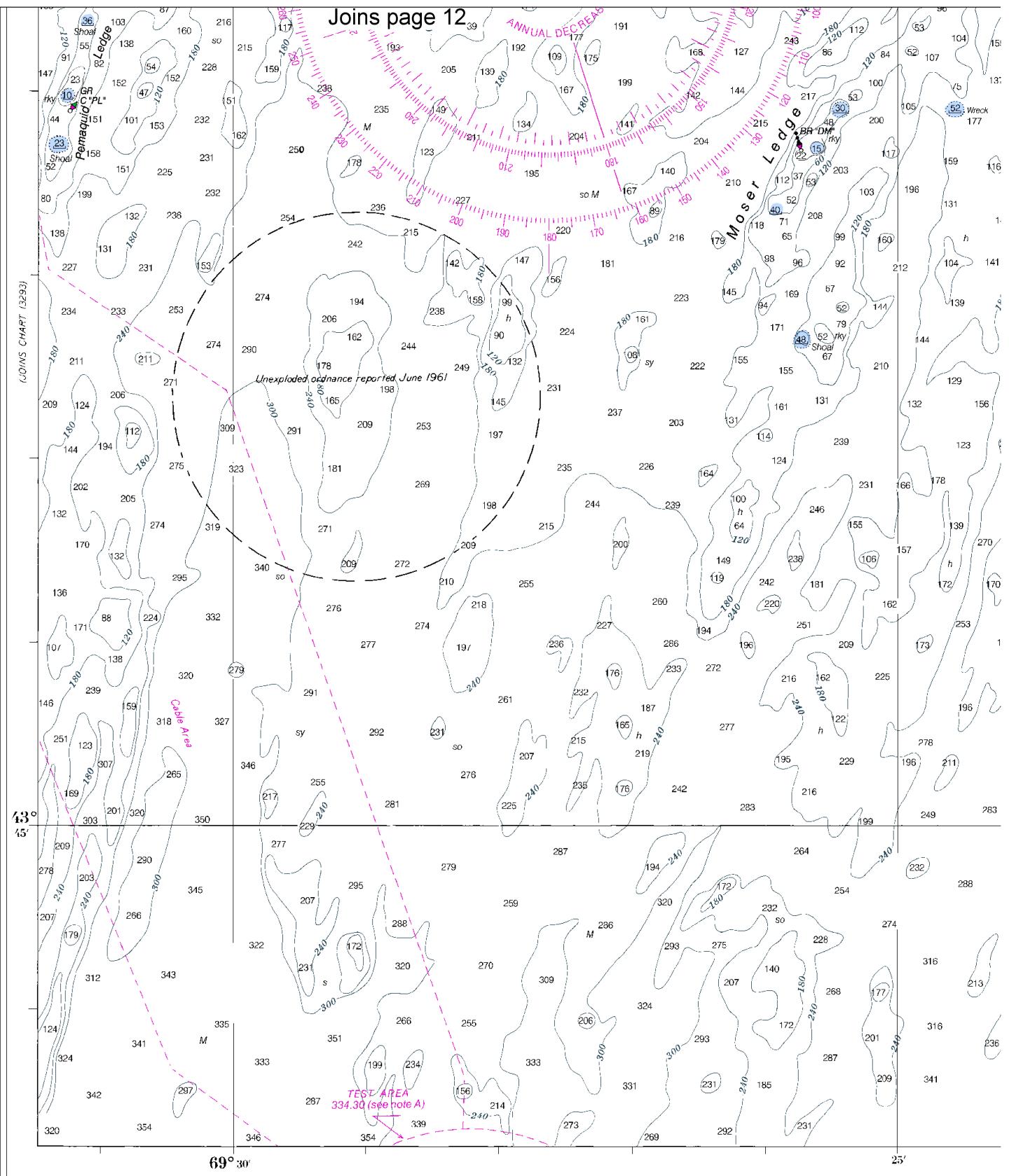
Joins page 14

13

Joins page 13







20th Ed., Mar. 1/97 ■

13301

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners published weekly by the National Imagery and Mapping Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the date shown in the lower left hand corner.

COLREGS, 80.105 (see note A)
International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 19
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS De-

16



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

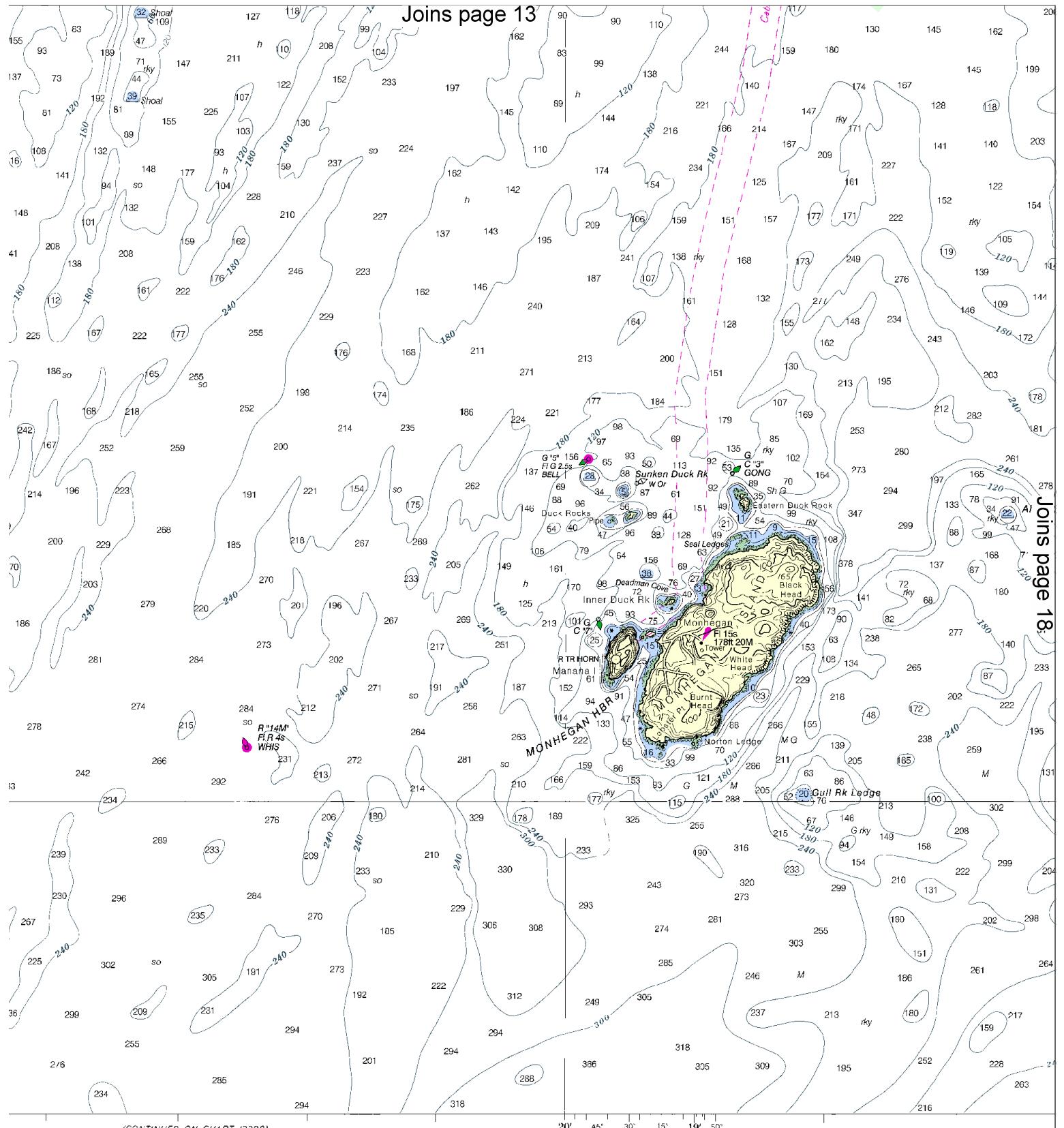
Nautical Miles

Yards

See Note on page 5.



Joins page 13



(CONTINUED ON CHART 13288)

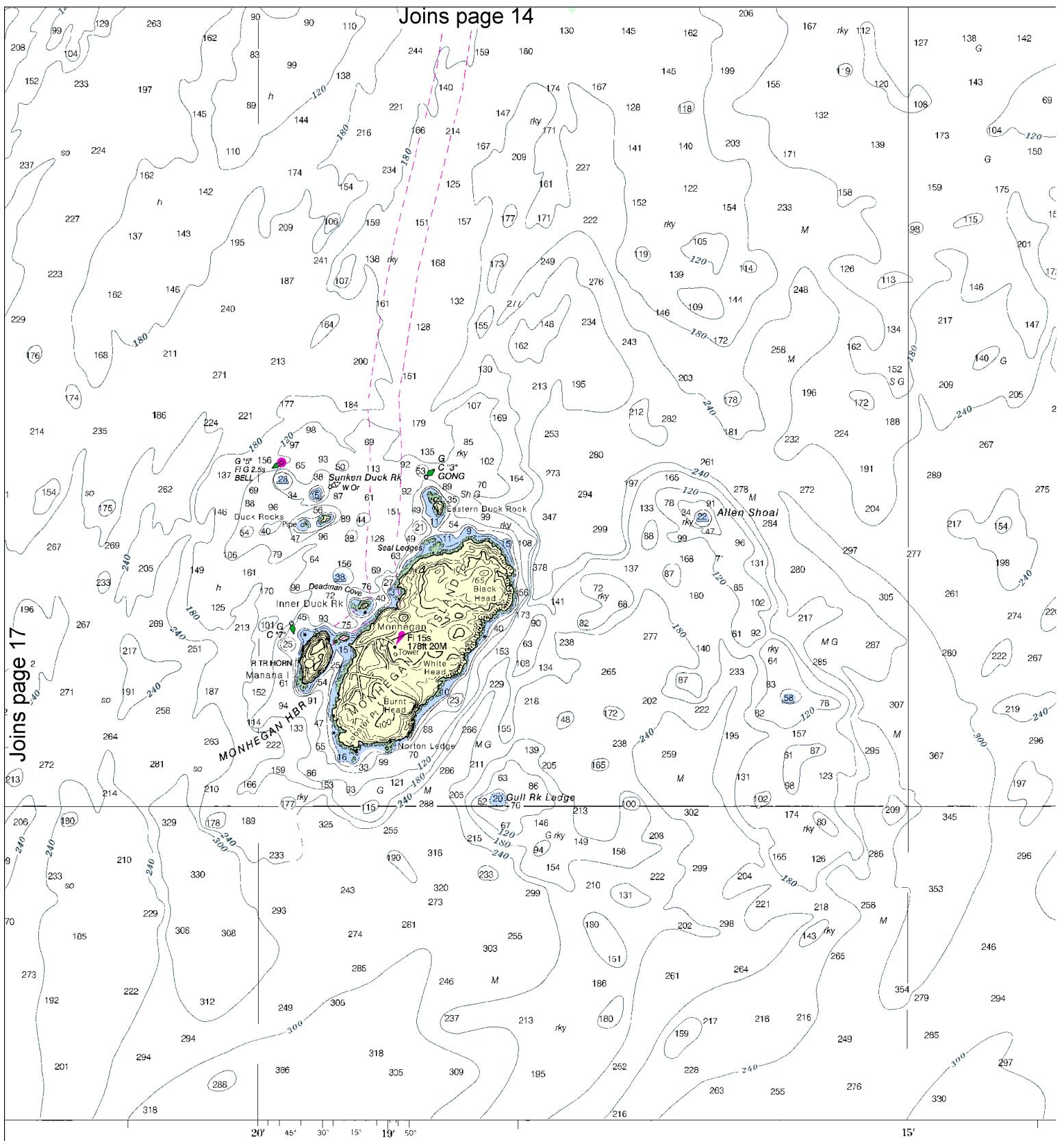
Published at Washington, D.C.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOU

1972.
Remarculation Line.

17



Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

SOUNDINGS IN FEET

18



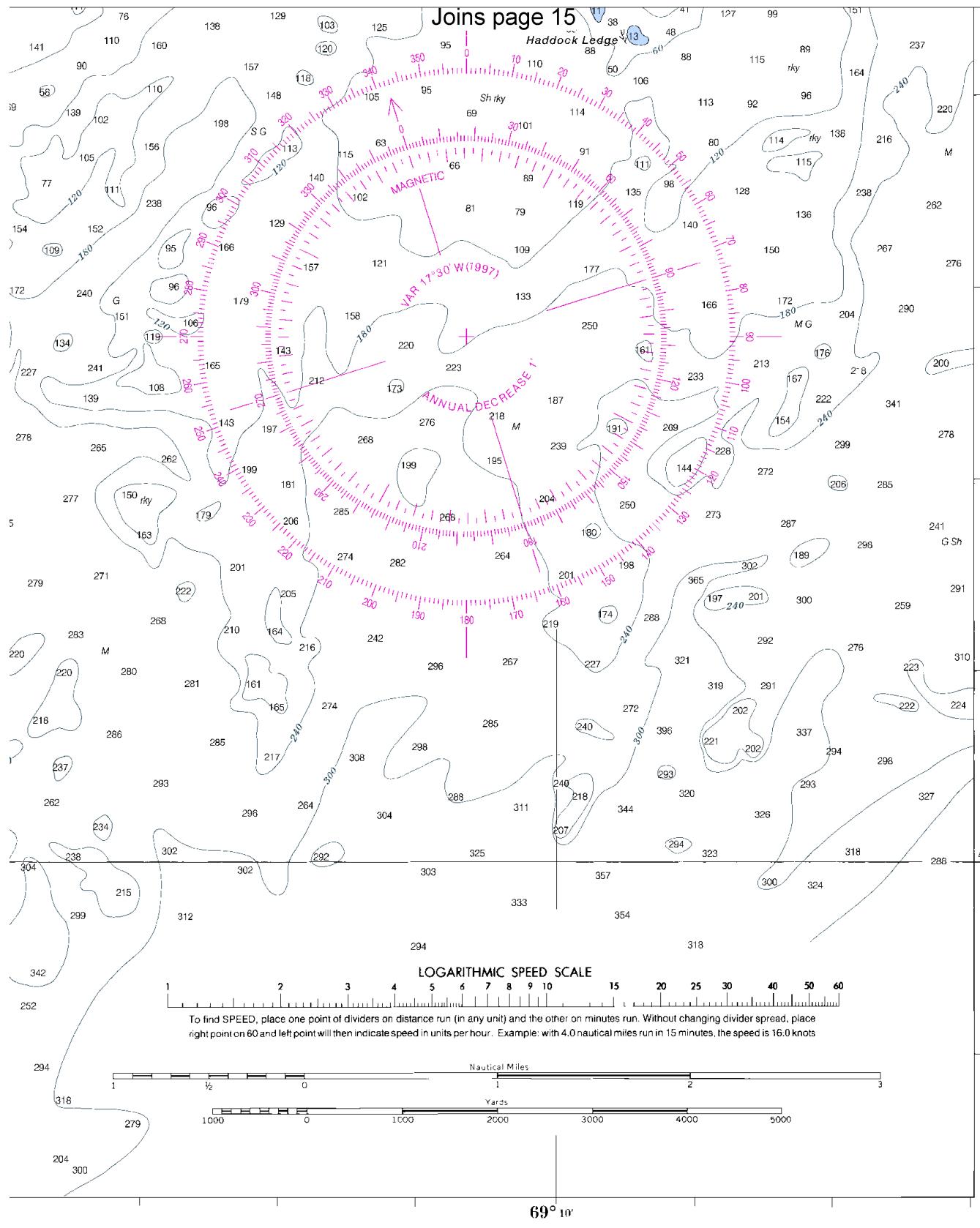
Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000

Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.





FATHOMS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
FEET	6	12	18	24	30	36	42	48	54	60	66	72	78	84	90	96	102
METERS	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17

(Muscongus Bay)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

13301

19

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

- Channel 6** – Inter-ship safety communications.
- Channel 9** – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
- Channel 13** – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.
- Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls** to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.
- Channel 22A** – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.
- Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A** – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

- Coast Guard South Portland** – 207-767-0363/0303
- Coast Guard Boothbay Harbor** – 207-633-2643
- Coast Guard Rockland** – 207-596-6666
- Maine Marine Patrol** – 207-657-3030/800-452-4664
- Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd** – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENCs[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Raster Navigational Charts (NOAA RNCs[™]) – RNCs are geo-referenced digital pictures of NOAA's charts that are suitable for use in computer-based navigation systems. RNCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. RNCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.